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"Why Double Dahlias Sometimes Fail"

Dahlia Guide

J. J. BROOMALL
DAHLIA SPECIALIST



Cultural Instruction and Price List EAGLE ROCK - CALIFORNIA 1919

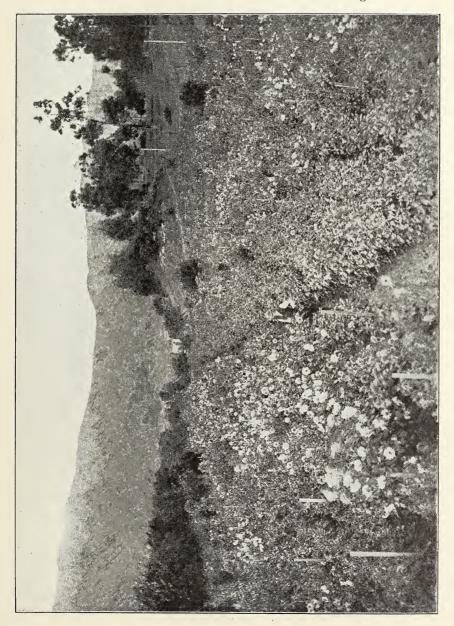
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PARTIAL VIEW OF OUR GARDENS

Photo taken in October after Five Months Blooming



The Dahlia as a Cut Flower

Twenty years ago when I began growing the Dahlia in a commercial way, it was not much in favor as a cut flower. Few florists cared to handle them. The old "Show" Dahlia was too stiff and formal to suit the tastes of their patrons, and the most of the "Cactus" Dahlias being introduced at that time were not good for cutting. There were a few exceptions, for instance the "Countess of Lonsdale" was one that met the requirements as far as stems and keeping qualities were concerned, but it was an "off" color, and was too small to ever become in much demand.

For years I have been trying to improve the Dahlia as a cut flower, and at the risk of being accused of egotism, I will say that I have succeeded beyond my expectations. During the season of 1918 the Dahlia was in greater demand by florists than ever before, and certainly appeared to be the most popular flower in the cut flower market.

For six years the Cactus Dahlia, Golden West, has outsold all other Dahlias on the market, the supply being utterly inadequate to meet the demand.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

The great amount of unsolicited praise bestowed upon my Dahlias by press and public is most gratifying, and proves that flower-lovers appreciate a good thing when they see it. I will quote only a few brief extracts.

- G. E. Miller, a plant expert who spares neither trouble nor expense in trying out the best American and European introductions, says: "If I could have but one Dahlia my first choice would be Helen Durnbaugh, my second choice the Golden West."
- F. P. Quimby, of White Plain, N. Y., after speaking in the highest terms of Helen Durnbaugh, says of the Golden West: "It was simply wonderful. A most valuable Florist Dahlia and I predict a great future for it when it is better known East."

"The exhibit (Broomall's) is admitted by everyone to be the finest show of Dahlias ever seen on the Coast."—W. E. Popenoe of Pasadena, noted horticultural expert and writer.

Our customers never fail to win first prize when exhibiting in competition.

An exhibitor at the San Diego Flower Show, 1918, writes: "I won six firsts out of seven on your Dahlias."

Magnificent (Broomall) won first prize for best Dahlia in the show, the blossom shown being eleven inches in diameter.

"The Dahlia Farm is a place of wonder at what the skill of man can do when intelligently co-operating with the forces of Nature."—Mrs. Estelle Lawton Lindsay, Los Angeles' first councilwoman.

One of the best known and most successful Dahlia growers in America ordered two dozen roots of "Golden West" in 1917; in 1918 she ordered it by the hundred.

To My Friends and Patrons

In presenting my annual catalog and cultural guide I wish to thank you for the liberal treatment with which you have favored me in the past, and to assure you that I will do my best to merit a continuance of your patronage. The improvement in the Dahlia has been so great that it bids fair to be the most popular flower in cultivation. I believe it is safe to assert that no other flower can be shown to such a great variety of form and color, rivaling the Chrysanthemum in form and size, combined with the most gorgeous of colors and shadings; as well as tints as delicate as can be seen in the rarest of orchids.

Realizing that an enormous list of Dahlias is confusing and can serve no good purpose I have discarded hundreds of varieties, retaining only the best of the older kinds.

I wish to call your attention to the fine new varieties offered, believing that they will give much greater satisfaction to the grower than those that have been discarded. In addition to many varieties of merit originating with me, I spare no trouble or expense in obtaining the very best novelties of American and European introductions, and I fully appreciate the fact that the very liberal patronage of my customers has made this possible.

Be sure to read the cultural notes on the next two pages and oblige your floral friend.

J. J. BROOMALL, Eagle Rock, California.

January, 1919.

TERMS—The prices quoted are (unless otherwise stated) for field grown tubers, postpaid. Cash must accompany all orders. Remit by P. O. or Express Money Order. Do not send stamps except for very small amounts. If coin is sent, it should be securely wrapped in cloth or paper, to prevent it from breaking through the enveloe.

MONEY ORDERS SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE AT EAGLE ROCK, CALIFORNIA. FOREIGN CUSTOMERS WILL PLEASE HAVE MONEY ORDERS MADE PAYABLE AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

POSITIVELY NO ORDERS SENT C. O. D. All orders to receive attention must be accompanied by the amount necessary to pay for the same.

WARNING—Do not send large amounts of money in your letters without having it registered, as much money has been lost by so doing. If possible, procure a money order and I will add sufficient roots to pay for it.

No orders for Dahlias will be filled earlier than February. Always write your name and address plainly.

Broomall's Dahlias have never failed to secure ${\sf FIRST}$ ${\sf PRIZE}$ when exhibited in competition.

Write your name and address plainly, and address all letters to

J. J. BROOMALL, Dahlia Specialist, Eagle Rock, California. Phone Garvanza 1163.

How to Grow Fine Dahlias

In a conversation with one of the most successful Dahlia growers in America, we found that we had both entered the business in the same manner: i. e., we first raised Dahlias because we liked the flower, and allow me to say that this is the most essential thing in the business of growing flowers, whether by the professional or amateur; indeed, it is hard to conceive how any one could grow flowers successfully if they do not like them well enough to give them the best possible attention. It is my earnest wish that you who read this may be successful, hence I will do my best to give you the benefit of my experience. Owing to varying conditions, it is impossible to lay down rules that will apply everywhere and at all times, and I have seen fine Dahlias produced under conditions entirely at variance with the methods I follow, yet I believe what I shall say will be helpful to many who have not had so much experience in flower culture.

Dahlias will grow in almost any kind of soil, if properly planted and cultivated. It matters not half so much about the kind of soil as the condition of the soil. While I would prefer a sandy loam because it is easier to keep in proper condition, I have seen fine Dahlias produced in almost every kind of soil from almost pure sand to heavy clay, and adobe; any soil that will grow beans or potatoes can be made to produce the finest Dahlias. The mast important thing is to make the soil rich, and no matter how rich it may appear to be, it is seldom that a liberal application of fertilizer will not improve it. I prefer barnyard manure, if it can be obtained—a wheelbarrow load to two square yards is none too much if it is properly applied; if not obtained until near planting time, well rotted manure should be used; but I prefer to obtain fresh manure in the fall or winter. This should be dug into the ground a foot deep and redug as often as the weather and the condition of the soil will permit, so that the manure is thoroughly incorporated with the soil.

The soil should be sufficiently moist and in the best condition possible when planted, but should never be dug, worked or planted when it is wet enough to be sticky; if it is too wet to work when you want to plant, wait until it can be put in proper condition—you will lose nothing by the delay.

Dahlias should be planted at least 3 feet apart—3½ or 4 feet would be better for many of the larger kinds; the tubers should be laid in a horizontal position (never stand them on end); the holes should be made deep enough so that the tubers will be 4 inches below the surface when planted; never plant them more than 5 inches or less than 2 inches deep, but as near 4 inches as you can estimate. In Southern California, dry roots planted in February and March will begin blooming in May and be at their best in Midsummer. Green plants set out as late as July 15th will, if properly treated, give excellent results in the fall. In the North and East, Dahlias may be planted from March 15th to June 1st, according to locality, or a little in advance of corn planting time.

In a country where irrigation is necessary this (in connection with cultivation) is the most important thing of all. Conditions vary so greatly that it is impossible to say how often they should be watered; the time may vary from five or six days to as many weeks. I have seen fine Dahlias produced in Southern California without any irrigation, and I have seen them suffering from lack of moisture where they were watered every day. The habit that some have of splattering water from the hose on everything, every day, is simply a waste of time and water; ground so treated will have a hard glazed

surface, so that the water cannot penetrate far enough to benefit the plants, and the greater part is quickly lost by evaporation. I believe furrow irrigation to be the best for Dahlias. If the Dahlias are in a row, make a furrow on each side of the row and allow the water to trickle slowly through the furrows for 8 or 10 hours, or until the soil is thoroughly wet underneath. If single plants are to be watered, make a circular furrow 8 or 10 inches from the plant, and fill and refill this furrow until the ground is wet. I never wet any more of the surface than I can help. As soon after each irrigation as the ground is fit to work, it should be hoed and the surface soil well pulverized. This cultivation after irrigation is the most important thing of all; if this is neglected it would be better many times not to have irrigated at all.

Bone meal sown in the open furrow after irrigation will improve the size and color of the blossoms; a small handful is sufficient for a blooming plant; the fertilizer should be covered soon after being applied.

If the ground is in proper condition when the tubers are planted, no irrigation should be necessary until the Dahlias are up several inches high. Never waste them before they are up-in the earlier stages of growth spare the water but don't spare the hoe; after they commence to bloom, this rule should be reversed to some extent. Don't irrigate any more than is absolutely necessary until the plants are ready to bloom, but cultivate frequently and thoroughly; after they commence to bloom the ground should not be hoed deeply, and when in bloom they must not suffer for water. In ordinary soil, if the watering is done right it will not be necessary to repeat the operation in less than ten days or two weeks' time, even when the plants are in full bloom, unless they are planted near trees or shrubbery, in which case the roots from these will use the greater part of the plant food and moisture, and this, of course, will call for heavier fertilizing and more frequent watering. people apparently do not realize that in a dry country a tree 20 feet high will send out roots 30 or 40 feet from its base in search of moisture, and this ratio will apply to the action of many plants.

THE PRESERVATION OF DAHLIA ROOTS

In the Northern and Eastern states, Dahlias should be cut close to the ground as soon as frost kills the foliage, and the clumps carefully dug and stored in a frost-proof cellar or basement. In Southern California the chief thing to guard against is the dry atmosphere, which is apt to cause the roots to dry and shrivel so badly that all the vitality will be destroyed and the roots lost. In California and, with a few exceptions, the entire Pacific Coast west of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains as far north as Seattle, by far the best way to preserve the roots is to leave them where they have grown, undisturbed, until near planting time in the spring, provided they are not in a heavy clay soil or low situation from which the surplus water can not easily be drained, as the standing of stagnant water on the soil is certain to cause decay. After the tops are cut the rows should be slightly hilled up; this will improve the drainage and also protect the crown from severe frosts. The clumps should not be divided until near planting time, if it can be avoided, as the divided tubers will dry out much quicker than the undivided roots.

Evolution of the Dahlia

J. J. Broomall, Pioneer Dahlia Breeder of Pacific Coast

CHAPTER TWO

WHY DOUBLE DAHLIAS ARE NOT ALWAYS DOUBLE

One of the most frequent causes of imperfect Dahlia blossoms is starvation or near starvation. The soil may be deficient in plant food, or it may be in such an unfavorable condition that the nourishment it contains is not readily available to the plants. Weak growing varieties planted near stronger growing plants are sure to produce imperfect blooms and few of them; too much shade is another thing to be guarded against. Dahlias should not be planted in a lawn; the treatment necessary for a well kept lawn is wholly unsuitable for Dahlias; they cannot be expected to do their best unless they occupy a strip of cultivatable ground at least three feet wide (4 or 5 feet would be better); overcrowding means inferior flowers.

To guard against unfavorable conditions begin right by having the soil in the best possible condition when you plant, and then plant the right kind, avoiding varieties with an inherent weakness of growth and blooming qualities. Many of the finest English Cactus Dahlias are deficient in this respect. To Henry Cannel of Swanley, England, (who first exhibited Juarezi, in 1882) is probably due the credit, (more than to any other one person), for having started the Cactus Dahlia on its way to world-wide popularity.

While English growers have taken the lead in the past, and have produced some of the most beautifully formed flowers the world has ever seen, it is an undisputable fact that many of them are so weakly in habit that is requires all the skill of the professional gardener to grow them to perfection, and they are exceedingly liable to prove disappointing in the hands of amateurs.

The reason for this weakness is that English growers have been breeding and selecting too close to the line; Inbreeding is as certain to result in weakness in plants as it is in animals. On the other hand we find the strongest growers among those Dahlias whose parents differ the greatest; thus it is that the strongest growers are found among the Hybrid Cactus, the Decorative, and Peony types. Decorative and Peony Dahlias are really true hybrids as they are the result of crosses between the Cactus and the Show Dahlias, or the descendents of such crosses. It will be found nearly always, where the parent flowers differ most widely in form and character, their progeny will be the most robust; such flowers will be a success and a pleasure where more weakly varieties will prove disappointing, except under the most favorable conditions. For instance, should such Dahlias as Frederick Wenham or H. L. Brousson be planted within three feet of any strong growing hybrid, the former will not produce a flower worth looking at, as the stronger grower will absorb the greater part of the plant food and moisture, and completely overshadow their weaker neighbors.

It is a well established fact that California Dahlias lead the world for size of flowers, and vigor of growth; while this is due in part to hybridization as explained above, there is another cause contributing to this most desirable effect that can be stated in one word—CLIMATE; the long growing season under the most favorable conditions has a tendency to develop the Dahlia to its fullest capability, so that they acquire an amount of energy and vitality that would scarcely be possible under a less favorable environment.

It is most gratifying that California bred Dahlias having acquired such desirable characteristics, retain them when transplanted to other climes, as has been proven by the many delighted Eastern growers who have tried them.

There are other causes of imperfect flowers which I will notice briefly. Overwatering, especially in heavy soils, is liable to cause Dahlias to show an open center, for the reason that perfectly healthy root action is scarcely possible if the ground becomes sodden and sour.

Another cause that is not always possible to guard against is hot weather; extreme heat not only causes premature development, if long continued it injures the buds, so that perfect flowers cannot be expected until later buds shall have had time to grow and mature. At such time plants require an abundance of moisture, and if a shading of cheese-cloth could be provided the ill effects of such conditions would be reduced to the minimum.

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J. J. BROOMALL.

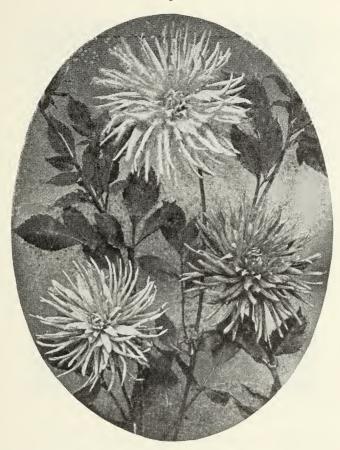
Readers who would like Chapter One of the "Evolution of the Dahlia" can obtain it by sending five 2c stamps for our 1918 Dahlia Guide; free to customers.

Cactus Dahlias

NEW AND RARE VARIETIES

Alabaster (Stredwick), a pure white, of fine form, e. g. 3 ft	.50
Esther, pure soft scarlet, of large size, and fine incurving shape, e. g. 3 ft.	1.00
E. F. Hawes (Stredwick, light pink, of good form and habit, e. g. 3 ft	.75
Gee Whiz (Broomall), of large size and pleasing shape; the color is a soft buff shaded with salmon; a dahlia that always comes perfectly double, never shows an open center, e. g. 4 ft, strong tubers	10.00
Gladys Sherwood (Broomall), as compared with other white dahlias this is a giant among pygmies; flower 9 inches in diameter without disbudding; the flowers are of fine form and are held erect on strong stems, very free flowering; as a garden flower this has no equal among the whites, e. g. 4 ft	10.00
Geo. Walters, Hybrid Cactus (Carter), very large flowers of a dark salmon color with buff base, e. g. xxx 3 ft	.50
Los Angeles (Broomall), clear canary yellow of large size and most perfect shape; to our mind this is the best of its class and color, e. g. xxxx 3 ft.	2.00
New York (Stredwick), yellow shaded pinkish salmon, an attractive color and of fine form, e. g. 3 ft	.50
Peace (Broomall), a fine white of large size, producing perfect flowers until middle of December, e. g. 3 ft	2.00
Phenomenal (Stredwick), light pink with narrow incurving flowerets, an English variety of much beauty, e. g. 3 ft	1.00
Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, light pink, handsome shape and color, e. g. $3~\rm{ft}$ Talamasmico (Broomall), rich crimson-maroon flowers of large size, and	1.00
held well above the foliage on splendid stem, e. g. c. 4 ft	1.00
Valliant (Stredwick), crimson-scarlet, one of the best English varieties of its class and color, e. g. 3 ft	1.00

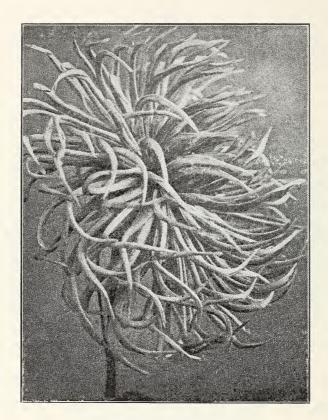
Explanation: The name in brackets is the name of the introducer. The letter e following the description of a Dahlia signifies that it is suitable for exhibition; g, that it is desirable for the garden; and c, that it is a good variety for cutting; xxx is to show that it is considered fine, and xxxx that it is extra fine, while the numerals, 3, 4, 5, etc., give the average height when grown under ordinary conditions. I believe this system will be a useful guide to the purchaser and it will avoid a useless repetition of words in describing the flowers.



Cactus Dablias

General Collection

Acacia (Broomall), clear yellow, good shape and stem, e. g. 5 ft 25c Ajax, orange-buff, large, g. 4 ft 25c	Aviator Garros (Charmet), light yellow, resembles a chrysanthemum, very profuse bloomer, g. 2 ft
Amber Gold (Broomall), golden buff shaded amber, fine color, e. g. c. 4 ft	Bertha Werden (Broomall), apricot shaded salmon, large and attractive, e. g. 3 ft
Aplabasa (Broomall), oriental buff shaded salmon, fine shape, e. g. 3 ft 50c	Calumet (Broomall), purple maroon, large flowers on good stem, g. 3 ft 500



FREDERICK WENHAM

Celia, lavender pink, a favorite, g. 2½ ft 15c	Delicatissima, light blush pink with straight narrow petals, e.
C. E. Wilkins, cream shaded sal-	g. 3 ft 15c
mon, 3 ft 25c	Dorothy, strawberry pink, an un-
Colorado (Broomall), brightest	usual color, 3 ft
scarlet, small flowers on long	Dorothy Durnbaugh (Broomall),
stem, g. 3 ft15c	a most attractive shade of deep
Conquest (West), crimson ma-	rich pink, flowers are immense
roon, fine shape and habit, e. g.	in size; of fine form and habit,
c. 3 ft 25c	with strong stems, that hold up
Countess of Lonsdale (Cannel),	well; one of the best Cactus
reddish salmon changing to	Dahlias in cultivation, fine for
fawn, an old and reliable variety, g. c. 2½ ft 15c	cutting; e. g. c. 3 ft.; strong field grown tubers, each\$1.00
Dazzler (Broomall), bright orange-	Dr. Roy Appleton (Stredwick),
scarlet, e. g. 3 ft	light lemon yellow shaded sal- mon, large flowers with long
Debutante, lavender blush, very incurved, e. g. 3 ft 25c	straight petals, e. g. 3 ft
Incurved, c. g. o It	, , ,

Esmeralda (Broomall), a pleasing shade of pink, large and πne shape, e. g. xxxx
Etna, lilac shaded violet and fawn, e. g. xxx 4 ft 25c
Etendard de Lyon, large royal, purple, 4 ft
Ethel (Broomall), creamy blush, g. c. 3 ft25c
Etna, deep lavender, fawn base, 4 ft
Etruria, russety, apricot, 3 ft
Fascination (Stredwick), large finely formed flowers, lavender pink, 3 ft
Fireworks, New, bright yellow striped crimson-scarlet, 3 ft 25c
Flare (Broomall), the flowers are bright scarlet, produced on strong stems, well above the foliage, the habit of the plant is dwarf; desirable as a cut flower, g. c. 2 ft
Florence Nightingale, large flowers of fine form, color bright scarlet, e. g. xxx 3 ft
Frederick Wenham (Stredwick), very large, petals narrow and incurving, color light fawn, shaded salmon-pink, e. g. xxx 3 ft
F. W. Fellows (Stredwick), extra large and fine, the color is a light orange-scarlet or terra cotta, the best of its color, xxxx e. g. c. 3 ft
Golden Wave (Stredwick), pure yellow, e. g. 3 ft 25c

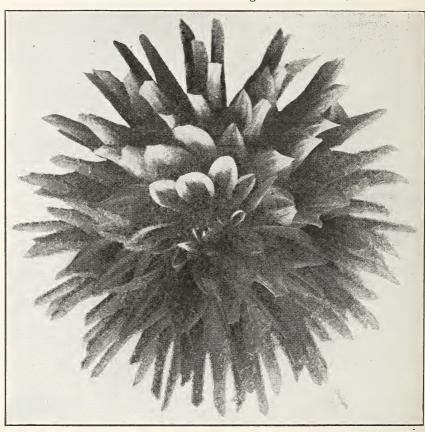


LOS ANGELES For Description See Page 8

Golden West (Broomall), large bold flowers with fine stems, shape and habit somewhat similar to Countess of Lonsdale, but the flowers are much larger. color a deep rich yellow heavily overlaid with orange. Growing by the side of hundreds of varieties of the world's finest Dahlias, Golden West was more admired and praised by visitors to our gardens than any other, easily outselling all other Cactus Dahlias, both as cut flowers and in number of roots ordered; the foliage is a very distinct

light green, remarkably clean and healthy, making a fine setting for the rich golden flowers. No collection should be without this Dahlia, e. g. xxxx 5 ft.; strong field-grown tubers..... 50c

GOLDEN WEST .-- The King of Cut Flowers.



Harum Scarum (Broomall), a most decided novelty, the flowers are of medium size and usually only semi-double; the coloring is most unusual, being a bright wine-red shading to light yellow and cream at the tips; the colors vary on different flowers and are borne so profusely as to make it most attractive in the garden; the stems are long and fine for cutting; g, c, 3 ft.......... 50c

Harbor Light, cinnamon shaded bronze, 3 ft....... 25c

Helen Durnbaugh (Broomall), (Hybrid Cactus), in this variety we have one of the grandest flowers yet produced; while the petals are not narrow, it is of most pleasing shape and large size, with fine upright habit, and the coloring is indescribably beautiful, being a delicate blush, deepening toward the center to a soft rosy, glowing tint that must be seen to be appreciated. One of the best for cut flowers, its keeping qualities can scarcely be surpassed. Owing to the extraordinary demand for this grand dahlia, we can offer green plants only. Awarded first prize Tacoma, 1917, for best Hybrid Cactus. e. g. c. xxxx 4 ft.....\$2.00

AN OPEN LETTER THE GOLDEN WEST

Mr. Luther Burbank,

Santa Rosa, California.

Dear Sir:

In Bulletin No. 4 of the Dahlia Society of California, you speak of a "Dahlia" lately named the "Golden West." stating that W. Atlee Burpee & Co. introduced your "Golden West" in 1914. Your intention, as I infer, being to show the Society that you have the sole right, or at least the prior right, to the use of that title as applied to a dahlia. In reply to this I will state that the cactus dahlia "Golden West" was originated and named by the undersigned at the Eagle Rock Dahlia Farm in 1911 or 1912, and was introduced in 1913. In proof of this I am mailing you under separate cover a copy of my 1913 catalogue. To my mind there is really no clash of names for the reason that the dahlias are in different classes; yours being a show or close built decorative, while mine is a cactus dahlia. Twenty-one years in dahlia work have taught me that it is nothing unusual for two dahlias to receive the same name. There are or have been four "Magnificent" dahlias, three "Prima Donnas," three "Washingtons," and I don't know how many of the name of "Liberty," and so on "ad infinitum." Nomenclature Committee that should attempt to disentangle all the duplications of dahlia names, would certainly have a huge task on its hands. As you have related the merits of your "Golden West" for the benefit of the Society, a brief statement in regard to the cactus dahlia "Golden West" should be in order. The following facts can be verified by the commercial florists of Los Angeles, members of the Pasadena Horticultural Society, and dahlia lovers of Southern California.

First, I confess the cactus dahlia "Golden West" has not won any gold medals. I believe chiefly for the reason that commercial growers are not allowed to compete for prizes in Southern California; but it has been the leading dahlia in the Los Angeles cut flower trade for five years, and at the present time is out-selling any other variety on the market by hundreds of blooms daily. the supply being unequal to the demand. You may ask why if this dahlia has such merit, that it is comparatively speaking only locally known. I can only reply by quoting a popular poet who wrote "Full many a rose is born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desert air." However, since after all these years it has at last attracted attention, there seems to be hope for the future. Please do not think that I claim the cactus dahlia "Golden West" to be the "last word" in dahlias. I should indeed be sorry if it were so. There are a number of California growers who are remarkably successful in the improvement of the dahlia. I am certain a visit to the Exhibition of this Society would convince anyone of the marvelous transformation that is being wrought in one of the most wonderful of flowers.

Very truly yours,

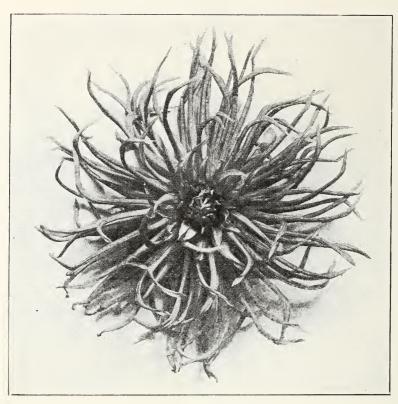
J. J. BROOMALL.

July 25, 1918.

I print the above letter believing it will prove interesting to the thousands of admirers of the "Golden West."

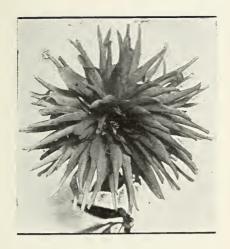
I will add that I received a personal letter from Mr. Burbank (which he does not desire made public) admitting my right to the use of the name in question. I believe everyone will agree with me that the Cactus Dahlia "GOLDEN WEST" is in every way worthy of such an appropriate name.

J. J. BROOMALL.



H. L. BROUSSON

Hermosa (Broomall), peach pink,	J. H. Jackson (Vernon & Bar-
tipped cream, a beautiful color 50c	nard), crimson-maroon, a good
H. L. Brousson (Stredwick), lilac-	old variety, e. g. xxx 3 ft 15
rose, incurving, extra fine shape,	John Riding (Stredwick) For ex-
e. g. xxxx 3 ft. (see cut) 50c	hibition this is one of the finest,
Homer (Burrell), crimson-maroon, fine shape and free bloomer,	its exceptional size, perfect form, great depth, and deep rich
xxx 3 ft 25c	crimson color, placing it in the
Irene Satis (Stredwick), amberbuff shading to bronze, flowers of large size and fine form, the habit is good, e.g. xxxx 3 ft 50c	Johannesburg (Stredwick), brownish yellow or old gold, one of the best of this class, e. g. xxxx 3 ft. Green plants in May 500
Irresistable (Stredwick), yellow suffused with rose, incurved 25c	Juarezi, crimson-scarlet, this is the original Cactus Dahlia, all the Cactus Dahlias in cultiva-
lvanhoe, orange-buff shaded salmon, 3 ft	tion are descendants of Juarezi; 4 ft 150



IVANHOE

Jupiter (Stredwick), fancy cactus, one of the finest in this class, the flowers are large and of fine incurving form, color buff at base, shading to soft rose striped and mottled with crimson, e.g. xxxx 3 ft	50c
Justice Bailey (Wilmore), laven- der-pink, flowers are large, habit upright, 3 ft	
	50c
Kingfisher, bluish lilac, incurved, 4 ft.	50c
Kriemhilde, pink, white center, medium size, e. g. c. 4 ft	15c
Lilacea (Broomall), lilac-rose, producing large flowers, with petals 3 inches long, e. g. xxx 2½ ft	25c
Lord Minto, salmon pink with buff tips; a lovely color; the petals are serrate, 3 ft. xxx	25c
Lovely Eynsford (Cannell), pure amber color, 4 ft	15c
Madame Le Brun (Broomall), rich violet purple shaded black, good s hape and stems. THIS DAHLIA WON THE ELKS' SILVER CUP AT THE EVERETT, WASHINGTON, DAHLIA SHOW, 1914, AND AGAIN IN 1915, AND 1916, AWARDED FOR THE BEST PURPLE CACTUS DAHLIA, e. g. XXX	
2 ft	500

Magnificent (Broomall), one of the grandest Cactus Dahlias, of fine form and immense size, coming 8 inches in diameter without disbudding; the color is such as to attract attention among hundreds of varieties, and is very difficult to describe, the ground color being oriental buff, overlaid with satiny rosy salmon, wonderfully free blooming, e. g. xxxx 3 ft.; strong field-grown tubers, each............\$2.50

Our Magnificent won First Prize at the San Diego Flower Show, 1918, the bloom shown being eleven inches in diameter.



KRIEMHILDE

Marathon,	buff	shaded	carmine,	
4 ft				25c
Marconi, er	imso	n-scarlet		50c
Mary Servi	ce, a	pleasing	shade of	
salmon-fa	wn, 3	ft		15c
Master Car				
amber, la	rge.	a. g. 21/2 ·	ft.	25C

Mauve Queen, light mauve-pink, center white, e. g. xxx 3 ft 25c	Mrs. Henry Schinker (Broomall), a giant flower with fine stems, color bright rosy purple, xxx
Mercury, light yellow buff striped crimson, xxx 3 ft 50c	4 ft 50c
Miss Nannie B. Moor (Broomall), rosy lavender pink, large, well	Mrs. J. Mace, blush white, e. g. 4 ft 15c
formed flowers, very full and	Mrs. McIntosh, orange-scarlet 15c
double, strong upright habit, one	Mrs. McMillen, lavender-pink 25c
of the best, WON THE FIRST	Mrs. Stern, lavender, petals cer-
PRIZE AT THE LOS ANGELES DAHLIA SHOW, 1917, for Best Dahlia Shown by Amateur, e. g.	rate, very distinct in color and shape, 3 ft
xxxx 2 ft 50c	Mrs. Stranach-Gaskill, creamy
Miss Stredwick (Stredwick), pink, one of the finest yet raised,	blush, large and of good habit, e. g. xxx 3 ft 50c
e. g. xxxx 3 ft	Mrs. T. G. Baker, bright orange-
MIIe. Annie Marie Chantre, rosy lilac or mauve pink, large flow- ers, with good stems and habit,	scarlet, large and fine, e. g. xxxx 3 ft 50c
a great bloomer and strong grower, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. xxx g 50c	Mrs. Turner (Wilmore), yellow, extra large, e. g. 3 ft 15c
MIIe. Constance, lavender pink, fine stems and habit, e. g. xxx 3 ft 50c	Mrs. T. W. Willis, lavender-pink, pleasing shape, 3 ft 25c
Mme. August Charles, golden yel-	Natick (Broomall), clear yellow,
low and bronze red, very showy	very large star-like flowers 7 to
and distinct, xxx e. g. 2 ft 25c	8 inches across, xxx 2½ ft 50c
Mme. E. P. De Normandie (Broom- all), silvery pink, shaded lilac, large flowers of most distinct ap-	Nibelungeuhort, old rose tinted apricot, large, 3 ft
pearance, fine for cutting, g. c.	Nubian (Broomall), rich, deep pur-
xxxx 3 ft., strong field-grown tubers\$1.00	ple, very large and wonderfully free blooming, e. g. xxx 3 ft 25c
Moonlight, yellow shaded rose,	Ormond (Broomall), rich maroon,
3 ft 50c	XXX
Mr. A. Perry, bright orange-scarlet	Pacoima (Broomall), purplemaroon, serrate petals, xxx 25c
or flame color, 3 ft 25c	Pierrot (Stredwick), this we re-
Mrs. Alcroft, coppery salmon-buff,	gard as one of the finest of the
large and perfect in shape, e. g. xxxx 25c	new English introduction, the very large flowers are of splen-
Mrs. Douglas Fleming (Stredwick),	did form and are borne in won-
pure white, of finest form, e. g.	derful profusion, the color varies considerably, the ground color
xxx 3 ft.; green plants	being a rich shade of amber
	slightly tinged with bronze; a part of the flowers are tipped
liable, e. g. 3½ ft	with white while others are
Mrs. F. Jeffries (Wilmore), deep rich garnet red, a most attrac-	solid color, but in this case the variation adds to the charm of
tive color, g. $xxx 2\frac{1}{2}$ ft	the flower, e. g. xxxx 3 ft 25c

Pink Comet (Broomall), color deep rich rose-pink, petals slightly		Richard Box, primrose-yellow, large	25 c
reflexed so that it has more the appearance of a large Aster than a Dahlia, another distinct novelty, 4 ft	50 c	Rincon (Broomall), yellow shaded salmon, incurved, very handsome, 3 ft	25 c
Pink Matchless, fine shade of pink, petals slightly pointed, e. g. 3 ft	50c	cream overlaid light pink, similar in color to Dr. Roy Appleton but much more artistic in	
Prima Donna (Broomall), cream flushed with a delicate shading of pink, while the petals are not		shape, the petals being narrow and incurving, e. g. xxx 3 ft	50c
narrow, this is a flower of much beauty, the large, bold flowers being held well above the foli-		Safrano (Broomall), large flowers buff shaded orange, a great favorite for cutting, e. g. c. 3 ft	250
age; with the possible exception of Golden West this variety was probably the most admired of all by visitors to the gardens, xxx		Saxonia, crimson-maroon, fine shape	
4½ ft. Strong tubers, each\$	1.00	Sirius (Stredwick), yellow striped scarlet, 3 ft	50c
Prince of Yellows, a free flowering yellow, 3 ft	15c	Skookum Tillicum (Strong Friend) (Broomall), named in honor of	
Purity (Broomall), pure white, g. c. 3 ft	15c	my old friend, Skookum the Trapper, immense star-shaped	
Red Admiral, large well formed flower of the brightest scarlet, e.g. xxx 3 ft	25c	flowers on bold strong stems, well above the foliage, crimsonred shaded maroon, xxxx e. g. 4 ft.	50c
Reliable, buff and fawn, shaded salmon, e. g. xxx 4 ft		Snowden (Stredwick), a good	
Rene Cayeaux (Cayeaux-Le Clerc), crimson scarlet, good stems and habit, e. g. 3 ft		pure white, e. g. 3 ft	
Rev. A. Hall, rich crimson, e. g. xxx 4 ft		Sovereignty (Stredwick), pure	50c
Rev. T. W. Jamieson, light yellow center shading to lilac rose,		yellow, large and fine shape, e. g. 3 ft	50c
large, of fine form and very free flowering, e. g. xxxx 5 ft		Star (Stredwick), yellow overlaid bronze-red, one of the best Cac- tus Dahlias in cultivation, e. g.	
Rheingan, red, large	15c	xxx 4 ft	. 25c
Rheinkonig, large, pure white, 3 ft.	15c	Sunburst (Broomall), orange-buff, large and good shape, g. c. xxx 3 ft	
Rheinischer Frohsinn (Goos- Konnemann), bright carmine rose, base of petals white, very attractive, 3 ft		Surprise (Broomall), rich orange- amber, bright yellow center, fine habit, xxxx e. g. c	

Swarthmore (Broomall), crimson	White Japanest Chrysanthemum,
maroon, good shape and color,	(Broomall), a large Chrysan-
xxx 2	
Sweet Brier (Stredwick), a most	twisted petals, a decided nov-
attractive pink color with in-	elty and greatly admired; field
curving florets, 4 ft. e. g. xxx 2	
The Quaker (Stredwick), laven-	White Perfection (Broomall), a
der blush, a very delicate and	pure white of good size, and fine form and habit, very free
unusual shade, e. g. xxx 3 ft 5	flowering, e. g. c. xxx 3 ft 25c
Thusneida, very light cream-buff	White Progenitor, pure white
shaded rose, e. g. xxx 3 ft 2	
Uncle Tom, dark maroon, 3 ft 2	
,	stems25c
Vater Rhein, buff base shading to salmon pink, large, 4 ft	50 Wodan, salmon pink shading to
	fawn at base, 3 ft 25c
Verona (Broomall), purple-crim-	Wolfgang von Goethe, large, apri-
son, good stems, 4 ft 2	cot shaded carmine, 3 ft 25c
Victorian, light pink striped crim-	Wonder (New), a pleasing shade
son, excellent shape, e. g. xxx 5	of lavender pink, one of the
Vivid (Broomall), rather small	largest Cactus Dahlias in culti-
flowers, fiery scarlet in color,	vation; it is, as many remarked
held erect on good stems, g. c.	who saw it, a wonder, 3 ft.,
3 ft 1	
Volher, pure yellow, 3 ft 1	Yellow Queen (Broomall), a large
Washington City (Broomall), the	pure yellow
gigantic pure white star-like	Yellow Star (Broomall), golden yellow, upright habit 25c
flowers of this variety were	
more greatly admired than any	WE GROW HUNDREDS OF VARI-
other Cactus Dahlia in our gar- dens last season, the stems are	ETIES OF DAHLIAS THAT ARE
extra long, holding the immense	NOT IN THE CATALOG. IF YOU
blooms well above the foliage,	DESIRE SOME VARIETY NOT
stock limited, strong field	LISTED LET US KNOW. WE MAY
tubers\$3.	00 BE ABLE TO SUPPLY IT.



POLARIS

New Giant Decorative Dahlias

The Decorative Dahlias are between the Cactus and Show Dahlias in form, the majority of them being large, with broad, flat petals.

The immense size, pleasing form, and graceful habits of some of the recent introductions in this class are attracting the attention and admiration of the lovers of fine flowers, and they are likely to become a rival of the narrow-petaled Cactus varieties in popularity. In the following list you will find some of the finest ever introduced by any grower in this or any other country.

Amarillo (Broomall), one of the best yellow decorations yet raised, large, well formed flowers of true decorative type held erect on splendid stems, xxxx e. g. c. ft
Beauty of Rosemont (Broomall), rosy pink, buff base, fine stem, extra fine for cutting, e. g. c. xxxx 3 ft
Copper (Doolittle), yellow shaded bronze, very large, e. g. xxx 3 ft 25c
Dr. Tevis (Pelicano), old rose shaded copper and bronze, very large flowers held erect on strong stems, e. g. c. xxxx; green plants in May\$2.00
D. W. Coolidge (Broomall), a most attractive shade of rosy pink, beautiful shape and fine stem, e. g. c. 3 ft. Green plants in May\$1.00
Immense (Broomall), crimson lake overlaying white, reverse of petals nearly white, the darker color has the appearance of having been laid on with a brush, undoubtedly the most constant decorative Dahlia in existence, e. g. xxx 2 ft. (see illustration)
Maricopa (Broomall), fancy decorative, the finest we have seen in this class, cream striped crimson, extra large, and fine shape, e. g. xxx 3 ft\$1.00
Mrs. J. Frackleton (Broomall), lavender-pink, large finely formed flowers borne on splendid stems, the finest of its color in this class, stock limited, strong tubers, each
Mrs. Bertha S. Morris (Broomall), large, finely formed flowers of deep rich garnet red, the best dark red of this class, e. g. c. xxxx 3 ft\$1.00
Oneonta (Broomall), rosy pink, large, close-built flowers, extra strong grower. Will succeed anywhere, e. g. c. 4 ft\$1.00
Polaris (Broomall), this I regard as the best pure white decorative Dahlia yet produced, flowers of immense size and perfect form, held well above the foliage on strong stems; habit of plant is rather dwarf and strong and vigorous; a flower with every good quality, xxxx e. g. c. 2½ ft., strong tubers
Pride of California (Lohrmann), dark rich crimson of pleasing form and large size, flowers held erect on splendid stems, the best red recorative Dahlia for cutting yet introduced, e. g. c. xxxx. Green plants in May, each
Rosemawr (Broomall), immense flowers, rich rose pink, dwarf branching habit, by far the best pink decorative we have seen, it captivates everyone; on account of heavy local demand our stock of this fine variety is limited, e. g. 2½ ft
Shasta (Broomall), a very fine large white borne on long stems, the petals are serrate, very free flowering, the best white for cutting we have seen, e. g. c. 5 ft\$2.00
Snowdrift (Broomall), this giant white deserves its name, a very full deepbuilt flower with broad waxy petals, e. g. xxxx 3 ft\$2.00

Stunner (Broomall), immense canary yellow flowers of the finest form; this is so far ahead of any other yellow decorative that there is absolutely nothing of its class and color to compare with it; the plants of this variety are unusualy strong sturdy growers, and to develop to its best should be planted at least four feet apart (five feet would be better) with good soil and liberal treatment this Dahlia is bound to create a sensation, e. g. c. xxxx 5 ft., strong field grown tubers, eacn....\$2.00

Our San Diego customer who won six first prizes out of seven, says he would have won the other prize had he not have been caught between blooms with The Red Flag.



IMMENSE

Decorative Bahlias

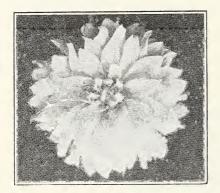
General List

25c

DECORATIVE	DAHLIAS
General	List

Abalone	(Broot	mall),	a bea	utiful
peony-	like flo	wer, g	ood ur	right
habit,	color	shell	pink,	XXX
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ft				

Altadena	(Broot	nall),	a fine	large	
white,	stems	and	habit	good,	
e. g. c.					50c



ALTADENA

Autumn King (Broomall), buff shaded salmon and bronze,

Baidy (Brooman), a large pure	
white of pleasing form, e. g.	
xxx 4 ft.	50
Barranca (Broomall), clear can-	
ary yellow, the shape of this	
Dahlia is similar to the well	
known white variety, Mrs. Win-	
ters, but the flowers are much	
larger than that variety, and	
are borne on splendid strong	
stems well above the foliage,	
making it one of the best of	
this class, e. g. c. xxx 4 ft	50

Bel Inconstant, scarlet tipped gold	
sometimes showing white mark-	
ings, a very striking flower,	
3 ft	25c
Bernice Werden (Broomall), large	
massive flowers of true decora-	
tive form, very full and double	
with splendid stems and habit,	9
-	
the color is very pleasing, being	
of soft buff shaded with pink, a	
first class flower, xxxx e. g. c.	
3 ft	50c
Black Prince, dark maroon, e. g.	
XXX	15c
Brown Prince, chestnut-maroon,	
4 ft	25c
Catherine Duer, light red, 4 ft	15c
Corina (Broomal), solferino red	
shaded old rose, an attractive	= 0
color, 3 ft	90C
Countess of Pembroke, lavender,	
3 ft	15c
C M Danter clear valleys 4 ft	150
C. W. Bruton, clear yellow, 4 ft	190
Calista, yellow shaded salmon, a	
handsome flower, fine for cut-	
ting, xxx 3 ft	25c
Coronado, very large and full,	
deep lavender pink, xxxx 3 ft	50c
	000
Crimson Giant, bright crimson	
red of fine shape and perfect	
habit, e. g. c. xxxx 3 ft	50c
Delice, a bright clear pink, me-	
dium size	25c
Desdemona (Broomall), yellow-	
buff shaded salmon, a large	
flower of beautiful color, XXXX	

massive flowers, approaching the show type in form, the coloring is exquisite, being a creamy white, blended with apple-blossom pink, a strong grower and free blooming, 3 ft.	shade of pink, semi-cactus in shape, good stem, 4 ft Lucero (Broomall), brown-buff shaded bronze, extra long stems and fine habit, fine for cutting, sure to become popular, e. g.	50c
tubers\$2.00	xxxx 4 ft	25c
Elysian (Broomall), cream, edged	Maiden's Blush (Broomall), white	
and tinted violet, 3 ft	shaded blush pink, 4 ft	250
Eldorado, medium sized flowers,	Maid of Kent (Cannell), cherry-	
rich golden yellow shading to copper at the base, good stems	crimson tipped white, reflexed petals, 3 ft	150
and habit, fine for cutting, $3\frac{1}{2}$	Mammoth, crimson maroon, large,	190
ft. tubers	3 ft	50c
Golden Tassle (Broomall), rich	Manitou (Wilmore), orange shaded	
orange-yellow, fringed petals,	salmon, large, xxx 2½ ft	25c
3 ft 50c	Masterpiece (Wilmore), pure buff,	
Grand Mogul (Wilmore), red	large, well formed flowers,	
tipped white, 3 ft 15c	3 ft	250
Hortalanus Fiet (Hornsveld),	Milky Way, cream color, large	
large flowers of a salmon pink	compact flowers, 3 ft	
color, 2½ ft 25c	Minna Burgle (Burgle), large,	
Hortalanus Witte (Hornsveld),	bright red, a favorite with the	250
pure white 15c	florists, e. g. c. 4 ft	290
Jack Rose (Peacock), small crim-	large and fine, e. g. 4 ft\$	1.00
son, 2½ ft	Mme. Lumiere, white at base, tips	1.00
Jane Selby (Bessie Boston), soft	bright violet red, a very dis-	
mauve-pink, large well formed flowers, xxx 3 ft 50c	tinct and pleasing contrast,	
Jeanne Charmet (Charmet), light	3 ft	50c
carmine-pink edged violet-red,	Mme. Van Den Dael, light pink,	
very pretty, e. g. xxxx 2½ ft 5c	a popular variety	25 c
La Luna, large cream colored	Mrs. Hartong (Wilmore), salmon-	
flowers, petals slightly pointed,	buff tipped pinkish white, 4 ft	15c
2 ft. tubers 50c	Mrs. Kelly, creamy white flushed	
Le Grand Manitou (Charmet),	purple, 2 ft	15c
ground color light lilac-rose,	Mrs. Kettlewell (Kettlewell), crim-	
striped crimson-lake, very large	son maroon, the flowers of	
flowers, plant dwarf and com-	medium size are borne in the	
pact, e. g. xxx 2 ft 25c	utmost profusion with fine stems and remarkably upright	
NOTE—The majority of variegattd	in habit, in extra fine bedding	
Dahlias have a tendency to produce	variety, 3 ft	250
flowers of solid color. This is espe-	Mrs. Roosevelt, light lavender	200
cially true of Le Grand Manitou, many	pink, large, 3 ft	25c
of the flowers running to the darker color, when it becomes a fine purplish	Mrs. Winters (Wilmore), pure	
maroon and one of the best of that color.	white, large and fine, petals slightly pointed, e. g. xxx 3 ft	15c

Oban, silvery fawn, shaded rosy	rose color, 3 ft
purple, e. g. 3 ft	Sierra Blanca, larger than Nevada, slightly pointed, xxx
Ouida, cream shaded rosy blush semi-cactus in shape, large and fine, g. c. 4 ft\$1.00	Souv. de Gustav Douzon (Bruant), orange-red, one of the largest and most popular of this class,
Ferie d'Or, pure white, fringed,	e. g. xxxx 3 ft
e. g. xxx 3 ft	Sundew, orange-salmon, medium
Primula (Broomall), primrose yel-	size, 3 ft 15c
low, large and fine, 3 ft 50c	Sylvania (Broomall), creamy
Prof. Mansfield, a variegated flow- er frequently showing yellow, red, bronze and white in one	blush shaded pink, fine stem and habit, a great favorite as a cut flower, xxx 3 ft 50c
flower, the color, however, is quite variable, 3 ft 25c	Thoreau, dark crimson maroon, large, xxx 3 ft 50c
Puritas (Broomall), finely formed flowers of purest white on fine stems, a good cut flower variety, g. c. 3½ ft	Transcendent (Broomall), sulphur yellow flowers, large and compact, an extra strong growing variety, e. g. c. xxxx 5 ft 50c
Radnor (Broomall), very light fawn-buff, an unusual shade, large, similar in shape to Mrs. Roosevelt, 4 ft 50c	

PEONY DAHLIAS

This class is composed of large semi-double flowers, mostly of the decorative type. They were first introduced from Holland several years ago. For a number of years they attracted comparatively little attention, but of late are becoming very popular. Just why they have been termed "Peony Flowered" is beyond our comprehension. However, they possess considerable merit, the large size and long stems of most of the varieties making them very desirable for decorative purposes.

Bertha Von Suttner (Hornsveld), pale lavender-pink, 3 ft	Liberty (West), salmon red, large and fine
Cleopatra, oriental red, base of petals yellow, 4 ft	xxxx 4 ft 50c
Dr. H. H. Busby (Wilmore), clear lemon yellow, large, 4 ft 25c	Miss Keeling, mauve-pink
Duarte, light yellow, 3 ft 50c	Ouray (Wilmore), deep red, very large, 4 ft 25c
Duke Henry (Hornsveld), bright red, 4 ft 15c	Paloma (Broomall), lovely shade of pink, large flowers and fine
Geisha (Hornsveld), scarlet and gold, the colors making a vivid	stems 50c
yet pleasing contrast, 4 ft.	Poinsettia, bright scarlet red, 4 ft. 15c
Green plants in May 50c	Riessen Edelweiss, pure white 25c
Gloria Mundi (Broomall), very large, bright red, extra fine, xxx 4 ft\$1.00	Ruby (Broomall), rich garnet red, fine stem and free flowering, fine for cutting, 3 ft
Hortense, light yellow, very large, 3 ft 50c	Sunbeam (Broomall), sulphur yellow or cream color, one of the
Hugh Moor (Broomall), rich cherry red shaded darker, wonderfully free flowering, 4 ft 35c	largest in this class, coming 8 to 9 inches without disbudding, xxxx, 4 ft., strong tubers, each \$1.00
John Green (Stredwick), yellow and scarlet, 3 ft 15c	Village Belle, amber shaded cherry, 5 ft

Show and Fancy Dahlias

The Show Dahlia (Dahlia Variabilis) is the close built, old-fashioned Dahlia of our grandmothers' gardens, and it still has hosts of admirers. Many of the new varieties introduced during the last few years are great improvements on the older sorts in size, form and color. Those striped with different color and those with dark colored ground, tipped with a lighter color, are termed fancy.

The following list contains many of the best in cultivation. Some varieties are sent out by different growers under different names. Where this has oc-

curred the extra names will appear in brackets.

curred the extra names will appear in t	JI ack
A. D. Livoni, pure pink, the best of this color, e. g. xxx 3 ft 15c	Cou wi
Alba, a medium size, pure white with serrate petals (similar in shape to the pompon variety	Crea bu be
White Aster), fine stems and habit, good for cutting, xxx 3 ft. 50c	Crin ft.
Apple Blossom, white tipped pink, medium size, very pretty 25c	Daw an
Arabella, primrose shaded rose, 3 ft	Dr.
Bird of Passage, white, tipped carmine	Dree Emi tij
Black Diamond, black maroon, best of its color, 3 ft. xxx25c	Ethe Fran tin
	Foli: wi m
2000 C/PC	Grad fir
(CEEE)	Gran sh fin
Che Contain	la

BROWN BI

Brown	Bess,	brown	ı-buff,	reverse	
purple	bronz	e			250
Cameliat	lora,	pure	white,	small	
dwarf,	2 ft				150
Colonist	(Rol	bin A	dair),	golden	
brown	rever	se, ros	y purp	le, 3 ft.	25c

Country Lad, yellow buff tipped with scarlet, 2 ft	15c
Cream of the Valley, light creamy buff shaded pink, large and beautiful in form and color, xxx 3 ft.	50c
Crimson King, bright crimson, 21/2 ft.	15c
Dawn of Day, yellow-buff shaded and tipped rose, 3 ft	15c
Dr. I. B. Perkins, pure white, good stems	50c
Dreer's White, pure white, quilled Emily (Lady Mildmay), white, tipped lavender, e.g. xxx 3 ft	
Ethel Vick, pink, 3 ftFrank Smith, purple-maroon, sometimes tipped white, 3 ft	15c
Folis Variegatea, leaves green with margin of white, flowers, magenta, 3 ft	25c
Gracchus, brown-buff, large and fine	25c
Grand Duke Alexis, pearly white shaded lavender at the tips, finely formed flowers with tubu- lar petals very distinct, large	
and fine, xxxx 4 ft	25c
Halcyon, light blush pink, pretty	
color, xxx 3 ft	50c

Hector, light red, 3 ft...... 15c Walton, yellow tipped

crimson-lake25c John Sladden, wine-maroon, 4 ft. La Phare, scarlet, 4 ft...... 15c Mandarin, orange yellow striped crimson, xxr 3 ft...... 25c May Lomas, white shaded lavender, 3 ft. 25c

Henry

Show and Fancy Dahlias---Cont'd

Model of Perfection, rosy lilac, 2½ ft 15c	Rosalia (Broomall), bright rose, 3 ft 25c
Mrs. Langtry, buff, tipped crim-	Sunset, rich yellow, tipped orange, 3 ft
son, 3 ft	Uncertainty Bon Maza), maroon- crimson and white, mottled and
and fine, xxx 4 ft	shaded in a most irregular manner, 3 ft 25c
Princess Alice (Paine), clear yellow, very large, one of the best,	Warrior, pure scarlet, the best of this color, 3 ft 50c
xxx 3 ft	W. W. Rawson (Rawson), white shaded layender, almost a blue
ple, 3 ft 15c	tint, xxxx 3 ft 25c

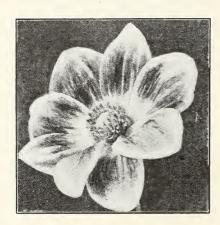
Pompon Dablias

These are the same shape as the Snow and Fancy Dahlias, but are much smaller. The neat, compact flowers, are very fine for bouquets, and include nearly every color but blue.

Alewine, white, flushed pink, 2 ft. 1 Amber Queen, amber-buff, shaded apricot, 3 ft 2	and shaded lavender, small, xxx	ъ́с
Arthur West, deep crimson, 3 ft 1 Canary, bright yellow with good stems, 3 ft	Pure Love, lavender, 2½ ft 25	5c
Cyril, scarlet		
ris, rich buff, edged pink, xxxx	Snowclad, pure white, xxx 2 ft 25	
3 ft	The Duke, yellow, 3 ft 18	5c
Ulliet, orange yellow, tipped scar- let, 3 ft. xxx	25c	5c
ittle Bessie, buff, tipped lavender, xxx 3 ft	One of the intest, spiniara in	
Montague Wooten, purple maroon, xxx 3 ft 2	cut flowers, 2½ ft	

Single Dahlias

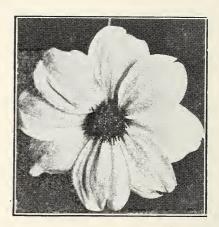
This is the original form of the common Dahlia in its wild state. The true single should have but 1 row of petals, generally 8 in number, and never more than 10. Some of the latest introductions in this class are gorgeous in coloring, and very showy for garden decoration; others are as beautiful and as delicate as an Orchid.



TWENTIETH CENTURY

Ami Barillet (Blackbird), crim- son-maroon flowers, rather small, bronze foliage, 2 ft	150
Amarillo, clear yellow, large and fine	500
Clementina (Broomall), crimson tipped, white, a favorite, 3 ft	150
Desdemona, yellow-buff, overlaid carmine-red, bast bright yellow	500
Eureka, clear yellow, the finest of this color	750
Flaming Century (Broomall), yel-	
low, overlaid bright red, 3 ft	250
Gallardia, bright red, yellow center and tips large and fine	500
Gigantea, sulphur-yellow, very	500

Premier, crimson and white,			
larger than 20th Century	25c		
Scarlet Queen, bright scarlet-red			
flowers extra large with crinkled			
petals, very distinct, 5 ft	$5.0\mathrm{c}$		
Scarlet Century, pure scarlet,			
large, xxx 3 ft	25c		
Snowflake, white	25c		
Twentieth Century $(P \ e \ a \ c \ o \ c \ k)$,			
white, heavily shaded with crim-			
son, 3 ft	25c		



WHITE CENTURY

WIIII OBNIONI					
White C	entury, l	arge,	pure	white,	
4 ft					60c
Yellow (Century,	the	best	yellow	
single,	4 ft				25c

Collerette Dahlia

These are similar to Single Dahlias, but we have a number of small petals around the central disk, generally of a different color, making a pleasing and striking contrast.

yellow collar	25c
Etoile de Lyon (Broomall), rich crimson-scarlet, collar light yellow, 3 ft	Prince Galatzin, crimson-maroon, collar white
Firefly (Broomall), bright scarlet; collar yellow, rather small but very bright and showy	low-buff, and red, collar yellow and white, extra large and fine,
Flambeau (Broomall), bright scar- let, collar yellow, extra large	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
and fine, one of the bestGeant de Lyon (Rivoire), very large flowers, crimson-maroon,	50c
collar white, green plants\$ John Bull (Stredwick), crimson- scarlet, collar white, large and fine, one of the best, xxxx 2½ ft., tubers, each	
Jos. Goujon, red with yellow base, collar light yellow	25c
Maurice Rivoire, rich crimson- red, collarette white	Swallow (Stredwick), pure white petals, and collar, very dainty
Mme. E. Poirier, rich violet- purple collar, pure white, a most extraordinary and pleasing con- trast, beautiful, xxxx 3 ft	and pretty25c

We have hundreds of varieties of Dahlias not listed in this catalog. Let us know what you desire if it is not here, it may be we can supply you.



STAR

The Dahlia

WHERE IT CAME FROM AND HOW IT HAS BEEN IMPROVED

The Dahlia is a native of Mexico, and before the invasion of Mexico by Cortez was grown by the Aztecs under the name of ACOCTLI.

It was named DAHLIA in honor of Professor Andrew Dahl, a Swedish Botanist, and was first cultivated in Europe about 130 years ago.

Dahlia Variabilis, the forerunner of the common or Show Dahlia, was single in its wild state. The first perfectly double flowers were obtained by M. Dankelaar of the Botannical Gardens of Belgium in 1814, and from this source came the well known double varieties so common in the gardens of the East a half century ago.

The specific name Variabilis was given because plants grown from seed of the original type produced flowers of various colors without hybridizing.

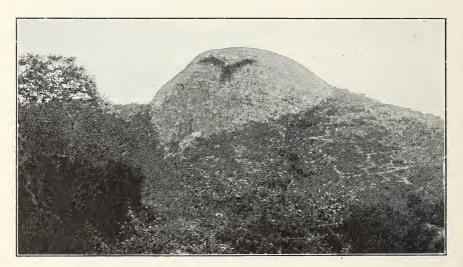
Dahlia Juarezi, the original Cactus Dahlia, was named after a former President of Mexico and was discovered in Juxphaor, Mexico, in 1872, by J. T. Vanderberg, and sent by him to an English florist who exhibited it in England in 1882. The graceful form and brilliant color of the flower at once captured the fancy of flower lovers, and today there is no flower more popular.

The progeny of Dahlia Juarezi not only "broke" into various colors, but into different shapes as well. It was by selecting the most desirable of these, and reselecting the finest from each succeding generation of plants, that the CACTUS DAHLIA has been worked up to its present high state of perfection. The contrast between Juarezi and some of its gorgeous descendants is so great that it almost staggers belief. Indeed, the marvelous transformation wrought in this wonderful flower in the past 34 years must seem to those unacquainted with the possibilities of plant life more like a tale from Arabian Nights than actual reality.

There are three important factors in connection with this improvement. These are HYBRIDATION, SELECTION and CULTIVATION, and the latter two are by far the most important. (This statement will apply not only to Dahlias, but to all cultivated plants that have been improved in beauty and usefulness by the industry of man.) Without good cultivation, selection would be impossible, for that is necessary to determine the merits of the plant; and without intelligent, discriminating selection, hybridation would in most cases be of little avail. GOOD CULTIVATION, then, having been the most important factor in bringing the Dahlia to its high state of development, it naturally follows that the best possible cultivation is necessary in order to maintain the high standard. The finest plants that grow will not prove satisfactory if they are treated indifferently or unintelligently. If you would succeed, I would say:

"All that you do, do with your might; Things done by halves are never done right."

Parties desiring to visit the Eagle Rock Dahlia Gardens should take the cars marked Eagle Rock City, running north on Spring Street. Gardens on Rosemont Avenue, two blocks north of the terminus of the Eagle Rock City car line.



EAGLE ROCK

Eagle Rock City, the home of the BEST DAHLIAS, is located in a beautiful little valley nestled among the foothills. It is eight miles north of Los Angeles, and two miles west of Pasadena.

At the head of the valley stands the great bird rock, a huge mass of conglomerate rising about 150 feet above the valley; an overhanging ledge on the face of the rock causes the shadow, resembling an eagle in flight, as shown in the photograph. This is one of the noted land-marks of California and is famed in legend and story. The incomparable climate of Southern California is world famous. Eagle Rock is one of the most favored spots, in a land of almost continual sunshine, where it is possible to work out of doors without a coat in comfort about 350 days in the year. It will pay our Eastern friends who visit Los Angeles to see Eagle Rock, and its famous Dahlias.



J. J. Brunmall

Dahlia Specialist

Eagle Rock

Los Angeles, California

Phone Garvanza 1163

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